

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

EDITED BY FREDERICK & EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

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DEDICATION.

To the brave women who to-day are fighting for freedom: to the noble women who all down the ages kept the flag flying and looked forward to this day without seeing it: to all women all over the world, of whatever race, or creed, or calling, whether they be with us or against us in this fight, we dedicate this paper.

THE OUTLOOK.

"The organisers of the demonstration had counted on an attendance of 250,000. That expectation was certainly fulfilled. Probably it was doubled; and it would be difficult to contradict anyone who asserted confidently that it was trebled. Like the distances and numbers of the stars, the facts were beyond the threshold of perception."

In these words the special correspondent of the "Times" sums up his numerical estimate of the great Hyde Park Demonstration. The Women's Social and Political Union had counted on exceeding the largest franchise demonstration of the past; it not only exceeded, but it surpassed them several fold, and it is no exaggeration to say that the number of people present

was the largest ever gathered together on one spot at one time in the history of the world.

Density of the Crowd.

So great was the crowd that the vast area at the disposal of the meeting was inadequate to accommodate them with comfort. It was with exceeding difficulty that anyone was able to move from one platform to another, and powerful as are the voices of the women who speak, they found it impossible to cover the whole number of those who desired to hear. The special correspondent of the "Times," in another place, puts down the figures of those who gathered round the individual platforms at an average of 10,000 for each, and he estimates that probably at least as large a number again were unable to hear what was going on. Had the space and the speakers been available, there is no doubt that 40 or even 60 platforms would have been well attended.

No Unfortunate Occurrence.

As it was, the orderliness and attention of the great bulk of the audience was remarkable. The Authorities, at the special request of the women, had removed a considerable part of the railings giving access to the inner part of the Park. This precaution fortunately prevented any serious catastrophe, and the demonstration passed right through to its conclusion without a single failure or unfortunate occurrence such as too often mars occasions of this kind.

The Support of the Audience.

The enthusiasm was enormous, the overwhelming majority of those present showing their disapproval of the few rowdy youths who constituted the opposition. Sunday's demonstration served to make it more than ever clear that the women who are working for the vote have the support of almost the whole thinking portion of the populace.

A Busy Week.

The week prior to the demonstration had been well filled by the Union. In Pudsey the women were hard at work under Mrs. Pankhurst, and a remarkable victory for the women's cause was achieved. In London, all through the earlier part, women had been speaking in every conceivable place of the metropolis. On Wednesday a banner display had called together a great number of people to witness the unfurling ceremony. On Thursday a special demonstration was arranged on the river outside the House of Commons, and proved a striking success, the address given by Mrs. Drummond being received with considerable attention and interest by members of Parliament

who were on the terrace. On Saturday every one of the districts from which demonstrators were to be drawn for the seven processions was toured by a special coach and four, on which was seated Suffragettes distributing "tickets" and giving away handbills.

All London Marched to the Park.

We announced last week that it was the intention of the Women's Social and Political Union to throw open the processions to the general public, who were asked to march with them to the Park. This invitation was accepted on a great scale. From every one of the processions the same report comes to hand—that the whole crowd which lined the streets marched forward together with the women. The scene from the top of the "Conning Tower" in the centre of the Park when the first procession arrived, shortly after two o'clock, was as though some great flood had been let loose. People streamed in in countless thousands. Meanwhile, the standards and great banners created an impression which it is impossible to convey in words.

The Colour Scheme.

One of the most remarkable features of the whole demonstration was the unity of the colour scheme, displayed not only in the banners, but in the dresses and decorations of the women who were taking part. We are informed that in the various drapers' establishments in which the special Votes for Women scarves were displayed, several thousand in all were disposed of, and that the whole stock was sold out before the demonstration took place. Fresh orders were given by the Union at the end, but could not be executed in time for the day itself, though a few are now obtainable at Clements Inn.

The Special Trains Crowded.

Another remarkable feature of the day were the enormous numbers of women who came in by the special trains from the various parts of the country. Many of these trains were filled to overflowing, women standing all down the corridors. In several of the towns hundreds of women who had hoped to be able to obtain tickets at the last minute found themselves shut out, and in this way realised, perhaps for the first time, the rapidly growing popularity of the movement.

The Future.

The final result has been everything, and more than everything, that was anticipated, and the agitation has reached a higher eminence than ever before. But it is not the practice of the Women's Social and Political Union to consider any height gained as a resting-place; but rather as one step upwards to victory. On the night of the demonstration a letter was sent to Mr. Asquith supplying him with the resolution which was carried at the meeting, formulating the women's demand, and asking him to state what he proposed to do. His reply was received on Tuesday morning, and appears on page 264 of this issue. It is the reply of a man blind to the magnitude of the forces which he is seeking to hold back. It leaves no door open to the women except more cogent means for enforcing their just demand.

WOMAN.

Life calls her; Nature takes her by the hand,
And bids her thrust aside the barriers
That bar the way to freedom's promised land,
Nor fear to claim the future that is hers.

The vast, far-reaching future she shall share
With man, her comrade, lover, guide, and friend:
Life fires the woman's heart, and bids her dare
To wage brave battle for so great an end.

Too long in meek submission has she bent
Beneath the yoke of destiny, and borne
The burden of her helplessness; content
With man's vain homage, or his shallow scorn.

Love was her crowning glory, Love her cross;
No wrong could stain the brightness of his name,
For his dear sake she suffered bitter loss;
For him she knew despair, and tasted shame.

She learns at length that Love can only thrive
In noble fellowship; he needs must die
When bound in custom's bonds, and doom'd to strive
Unaided 'gainst the might of tyranny.

Life's trumpet-call rings out—with eager feet
The woman presses on to take her place
Beside the man: her pity shall complete
His strength—and win redemption for the race.

W. R. CAREY.

N.W.S.P.U. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A National Convention of Women has been called for Tuesday afternoon, June 30, at three o'clock, to discuss the reply of Mr. Asquith to the demonstration in Hyde Park. The meeting, which will be of women only, is public. Tickets, price 1s. (reserved) and 6d. (unreserved), can be obtained from the ticket secretary, 4, Clements Inn, W.C. A similar meeting will be held at three o'clock on Thursday afternoon in the Caxton Hall.

On Tuesday evening, June 30, at eight o'clock, men and women will assemble outside the House of Commons to show their sympathy with the deputation.

Special attention is called to the fact that the "At Home" on Monday next will be held for the last time this season in the large Portman Rooms, Baker-street, at four o'clock; and that after that it will be transferred to the large Queen's Hall, Langham-place, where it will be held every Monday at three o'clock during July. Admission to the "At Home" is free. An "At Home" is also held every Thursday evening, except July 2, in the small Portman Rooms, Dorset-street, at eight o'clock.

The London campaign started for the purpose of working up interest in the Hyde Park Demonstration will continue now that that great day is over. Mrs. Drummond will be glad to hear of workers who are prepared to assist.

Great demonstrations are also to be held in different parts of the country. The principal of those which have been arranged up to the present time are as follows:—Nottingham, on July 18; Manchester, on July 19; Birmingham, on July 25; Leeds, on July 26; and Bristol, on a date which has yet to be fixed. Anyone who is willing to co-operate in organising these demonstrations is asked to communicate with the Secretary, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn.

The colours of the Union are still in great demand, and can be obtained from the offices of the Union and from many leading drapers. Ribbon of two widths at a shilling and at nine-pence a yard, badges at one penny each, and scarves at 2s. 11d. each. Every member is invited to co-operate in "popularising the colours."

THELMA

Modiste.

59, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, LONDON, W.C.

PRESS EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

"THE TIMES."

We can but offer a tribute of admiration to the wonderful skill in organisation displayed by those responsible for this remarkable demonstration, especially to their chief, Mrs. Drummond, and at the same time to the management by the police of this enormous crowd. Certainly, Mr. Asquith's advice is bearing fruit. It would be idle to deny, after the object-lessons of June 13 and yesterday, that a great many women are for the time being eagerly desirous of the franchise, though, of course, 30,000 demonstrators and a crowd of a quarter of a million to watch them is no proof such as the Prime Minister required, to the effect that an overwhelming majority of the women of this country demanded the vote. Political opinion, however, is apt to be unduly swayed by large crowds, especially in the metropolis, and it is certainly time that a corresponding demonstration of strength, not necessarily by the same methods, should be made by the women who disbelieve in the suitability of their sex for the franchise, and by the men of the same opinion, whose views have also to be considered.

The great danger about the present agitation for woman suffrage is that it may cause the change to be made because nobody dares to express very strongly the feeling against it. People are sometimes inclined to accept as inevitable what is much talked of, and compound with it while there is yet time. When once the belief gets abroad that women are sure to receive the franchise, it requires a politician of much strength of character to oppose it, for fear of unnecessarily alienating future voters. Those, therefore, who seriously believe that it would be to the disadvantage of our State that women should receive the suffrage have need to organise and render articulate those who hold that opinion.

"THE MORNING POST."

The women have certainly given the public and the Prime Minister something to talk about. Whether they will ever show that there is any overwhelming feeling among women as a whole to have a vote is another matter. That, however, is not really the question. People should not get votes simply because they say they want them, though that, in practice, has been the way in which all classes have obtained votes. The distribution of the vote should, if possible, be based upon some principle. So also should its limitations.

"DAILY CHRONICLE."

The demonstration has served its purpose, as showing the earnestness of the women's demand for the Parliamentary vote. That demand cannot be long withheld. In the meantime the Women's Social and Political Union might employ its energies usefully in making plain precisely what sort of women's suffrage it is demanding. We are afraid that to some suffrage leaders "votes for women" means the vote for that small minority of women who have means or are householders. That is not the enfranchisement of a sex. It would be a new endowment of property when the whole tendency of franchise reform is away from property qualification. The demand that women should have the vote on the same terms as men means a Bill giving the vote to the spinster, the widow, the daughter of the well-to-do gentleman. A Bill so limited can never be introduced by a Liberal Government.

"THE DAILY NEWS."

The demonstration of Saturday week was both dignified and impressive. It proclaimed the determination of thousands of educated women, doctors, teachers, artists, and nurses, to assert their claim to citizenship. Yesterday's demonstration, to our thinking, was even more impressive, and certainly not less dignified. The graduates and doctors and teachers were conspicuous among the leaders, but they had behind them an immense mass of working women, who understand from their own experience how enormous a part legislation may play in

their daily lives. They know, as one speaker wittily put it, that the men who think it "unwomanly" for a capable and intellectual lady to do the well-paid work of a barrister have never suggested that rag-picking is at all "unwomanly." They know that sweating is essentially a woman's question, and the instinct which tells them that the low wages of women workers have some relation to their exclusion from citizenship is probably sound. The demand for the minimum wage would have entered politics much sooner than it has done if working women had begun to organise themselves rather earlier as a political force. It is the occasional extravagances and the violent tactics of this movement which have riveted public attention. The permanent and the salutary fact behind it is the success of a few devoted women of education in teaching these industrial workers that they have an interest in demanding a share in legislation. The time has come when even the keenest Liberal, despite the damage which this movement may have done to the Government in by-elections, must recognise the gallantry, the magnetism, and the ability of these leaders. There has been no movement like it since the days of the Corn Laws. One may doubt if there is any cause which at present attracts to its standard so much courage and so brilliant a combination of intelligence and personality.

We have had occasion to censure some of the methods of Mrs. Pankhurst's organisation. But it is fair to remember that the disfranchised classes among men won the vote by tactics which were incomparably more violent. If in despair these women turned to means of agitation which they themselves no doubt disliked, the blame lies largely with that public opinion which refused to listen while women signed petitions, held meetings, and secured pledges from Parliamentary candidates. In his secret heart the manly man, if he have any chivalry and any imagination, can make allowance for the extravagances of women who have seen the futility of passive expectation and polite appeals. Liberalism, as it happens, has suffered, for Liberalism chanced to be in power. But the past record of women like Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence acquits them of any conscious aim of serving reaction. Had the democratic party realised, officially and collectively, somewhat earlier in the day that this demand for the vote is an inevitable deduction from its own principles, the agitation would never have seemed to be directed against Liberalism. These methods have left some sting and some bitterness behind them. But this movement has done in less than three years what all the gentle persuasion of a generation had failed to effect. The real resentment comes neither from manly men nor from thoughtful democrats. It was voiced on Sunday by the organised rabble of two or three hundred boys and men recruited in the slums, as incapable of understanding argument as they are of respecting womanhood, who attempted to silence the speakers at two platforms with tuneless songs and filthy interruptions.

The writer proceeds to urge enfranchisement on the lines of adult suffrage.

"MORNING LEADER."

On the authority of the most militant section of its champions we now know that women's suffrage means the enfranchisement of all women possessing at present the electoral qualifications of men voters.

How far does such a proposal square with Mr. Asquith's warning? With all allowances for the willingness expressed to accept adult suffrage or some more limited extension of the franchise as they come, the answer must obviously be in the negative.

"MANCHESTER COURIER."

Only those determinedly deaf or who have just awakened to the fact that there is a woman's suffrage movement were to be found asking what it is that yesterday's Hyde Park demonstrators want. To have roused such sleepers is indeed a mighty success, and it may fairly be said to-day that the women agitators have effected the first part of their programme triumphantly.

"Votes for Women" has become the most talked of political reform at present before the British nation, and the existence of an overwhelming or even large body of opinion too "respectable" or too "indifferent" or too "contemptuous" to make itself known is palpably a myth.

DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNTS IN THE LONDON PRESS.

The following account in the *Times*, from the pen of its special correspondent, will be of such interest to readers of VOTES FOR WOMEN that it is reproduced here in full :—

In an experience reaching back to the franchise demonstration of the agricultural labourers in 1884 it is impossible to recall anything at all comparable in mere magnitude with the crowd assembled in Hyde Park yesterday, drawn together by the demonstration of women Suffragists. All London seemed to have mustered in that stretch of green between the Serpentine and the Marble Arch. No doubt the great majority were there simply from curiosity and love of diversion. Every circumstance conspired to make the occasion attractive. The weather was beautifully fine, and the Park was in the height of its summer glory; but if there had not been in addition a powerful human interest to make appeal to the public, such a spectacle as that of yesterday would have been impossible. Anyone who witnessed it must have felt amply repaid for any exertion made in getting to the park and any weariness endured in standing about for two or three hours on end in a dense and surging mass of humanity. If the demonstration proved nothing else, it would prove incontestably that the Suffragists have acquired great skill in the art of popular agitation.

Admirable Organisation.

The great procession to the Albert Hall on Saturday week was an impressive affair, but if the demonstrators were then in their thousands, yesterday they were in their tens of thousands. One missed, indeed, the exquisitely designed banners and the dignified ranks of the lady graduates in cap and gown. But in compensation there was a dash and "go," a high-spirited energy, about yesterday's proceedings that were not to be found on the earlier occasion. And instead of one procession there were no fewer than seven, converging from various rallying points upon Hyde Park, and entering by various gates, from the Alexandra Gate to the Marble Arch. One started from Euston-road, outside the great railway termini. Another from Trafalgar-square, a third from the Victoria Embankment, a fourth from the Chelsea Embankment, a fifth from Kensington High-street, a sixth from Paddington, and a seventh from Marylebone-road. The organisation of this ambitious scheme was admirable. In supreme control, as general, was Mrs. Drummond. Each procession was under the immediate control of a chief marshal, under whom were group marshals, banner marshals, and banner captains—captains over ten and captains over a hundred. So that for every detail of the arrangements some one person was immediately responsible. There was a separate chief marshal in charge of the arrangements in the park, and another in charge of the railway stations, where adherents from the provinces poured in all through the morning by 30 special trains. Everything was foreseen, and everything provided for, even down to the last standard-bearer, and of standard-bearers there were over 3,000.

The Procession.

The mustering of the various processions began shortly after noon, and the depth and extent of the public interest was at once made apparent by the great crowds that gathered to watch the assembling of the demonstrators. If the most ornate fixtures of the former procession were to seek, it must not be supposed that yesterday's was devoid of plenty of life and colour. At the head of each procession was carried a flag of purple, white, and green—the colours of the National Women's Social and Political Union—and after that "the regimental colours," so to speak—a beautiful silk banner, also in purple, white, and green, with artistic embroidery and symbolical devices. Each group again marched under a banner of its own, and every woman walking in the procession wore the purple, white, and green, either in favours pinned to the breast, or in the trimmings of the hat, in belt ribbons, or in shoulder sashes. Many of the ladies' costumes were designed in an arrangement of purple, white, and green, white frocks being the general wear. From noon till half-past one the peaceful Sunday streets of the West-end resounded to the beat of the drum, the call of the bugle, and the tramp of marching feet, as detachment after detachment hurried to its appointed rendezvous. To describe the assembly of each procession severally would be tedious. The muster in Trafalgar-square may be taken as a type. There the sightseers had collected in great numbers, and the procession, when formed, stretched in closely serried ranks, round three sides of the square. Notable

among the groups was that of the Fabian women, with Mrs. Pember Reeves, as a banner-bearer, Mrs. Bernard Shaw, and Mrs. Grant Allen, and that of the French *feministes*, who, in strong force, marched under a banner inscribed with the legend, "La Solidarité des Femmes." Mr. George Bernard Shaw benevolently regarded the procession from the kerb.

Owing to the lateness of the arrival of the contingents from Portsmouth and Southampton, it was a quarter to two o'clock before the procession moved off to the inspiring strains of a popular march, played by the brass band in the van. It passed between dense lines of spectators on both sides—spectators who were perfectly respectful, if entirely unenthusiastic, in their demeanour. Up Lower Regent-street and along Piccadilly the crowds were equally great, and as the turn into Berkeley-street was made the procession proper began to be accompanied by another irregular procession at the side of sightseers who wished to get good places in the Park. Windows and balconies were thronged, and there was some handkerchief waving here and there; but the general expression of the onlooker, when not impassive, was an indulgent smile.

In the Park.

Shortly after half-past two, the head of the procession debouched into the Park through Grosvenor Gate, to find its advent awaited by an innumerable swarm of humanity. Over the wide expanse of green sward were dotted at distances of a hundred yards or so the 20 different platforms from which nearly 100 speakers were presently to urge the claims of women. These platforms—in most cases carts and wagons—became the centres of attraction for the huge inchoate crowds gathered within the Park railings. Thither, too, the arriving processions laboriously made their way, each, like a wounded snake, dragging its slow length along. From the vantage point afforded by one of these platforms the scene that met the eye was unforgettable. To the boundaries on every side stretched a flood of life, in which the sense of the individual item was lost in that of the mass, as when one regards an ant-heap suddenly opened. Above this flood, with its slow but steady currents, setting hither and thither, the platforms emerged like little white islets—the effect of whiteness being given by the costumes of the ladies who, in dense clusters, occupied the islets. In the bright sunshine all the colour with which the scene was crowded had a double value, and it was noticeable that the multitude yesterday was not in its total effect black, as is usually the case, but as variegated as an illimitable flower-bed. Straw hats, parasols, and the millinery of thousands and thousands of ladies in gayest summer attire combined to banish any suggestion of drab monotony.

A Monster Assemblage.

It would be impossible to form any but the most vague and conjectural estimate of the numbers of this monster assemblage. The throng was of very varying density.

Immediately round the platforms people were packed, within a radius of 30 yards, as tightly as they could stand. Allowing four to the square yard, it is easy to calculate that within each of these areas there must have been nearly 10,000 persons, and that figure multiplied by 20 gives at once a total of 200,000. Then there was an even larger number of those who attached themselves to no particular platform, who could not if they had wished have got within range of the speakers, and who drifted to and fro in the outer spaces and filled more or less completely the centre of the area of which, roughly speaking, the platforms outlined the perimeter. The organisers of the demonstration had counted on an attendance of 250,000. That expectation was certainly fulfilled. Probably it was doubled; and it would be difficult to contradict anyone who asserted confidently that it was trebled. Like the distances and numbers of the stars, the facts were beyond the threshold of perception.

The Speaking.

In the centre of the area of demonstration a furniture van had been set as a "conning-tower," and from the roof of this clumsy but secure citadel the proceedings of the afternoon were directed by bugle and megaphone. There was a long wait of nearly half-an-hour before all the platforms had been manned and before the audiences had marshalled themselves around them. The behaviour of the crowd was admirably patient and restrained in this trying interval. There were some facetious outbursts such as those in which the gallery indulge when the curtain delays to go up at the theatre, but there was no roughness. At half-past three a trumpet call from the conning-tower gave the signal, and immediately from twenty platforms the stream of impetuous oratory began to flow. The list of ladies presiding has already been published abroad, and

it is sufficient now to say that the list included most of the leaders of the militant suffrage party. It was a curious spectacle that now met the eye—in every direction the level flood of human faces, and above it, in every attitude of animated gesticulation, the white-robed figures of 20 lady orators. Not a word of what was said could reach the ear remote by more than 50 yards, but one could see the speakers swaying to and fro in the heat of their argument, stretching out eloquent arms, or driving home points with emphatic blows of hand on hand. And, as an accompaniment of slow music to the action, rose incessantly the inarticulate hum of the multitude—now swelling to a roar, now sinking to a murmur, but never wholly silent.

What was actually said is probably of small moment. The staple of the speeches seemed to be pungent criticism of the Government in general, and of Mr. Asquith in particular. But it was impossible not to be struck by the skill and resource with which the speakers held the attention of this restive, heterogeneous, crowd or the remarkable manner in which, without apparent effort, they made their voices heard. Most of them were quite young women, and the ordeal of facing that crowd must have been tremendous; but not one of them was in the least dismayed. Nothing could have been more admirable either than the inexhaustible energy and resource of such ladies as Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, on whom fell the burden of keeping the thing going—of picking it up when the movement seemed to flag and of keeping the audience in a thoroughly good humour. The art of keeping a hold on an out-of-door mass meeting is a very special one; and these ladies seem to have acquired it very completely. They know how at once to arrest the attention and amuse the mind; in a word—how to put things.

Orderly and Good-humoured.

The behaviour of the people was, on the whole, remarkably orderly and good-humoured. There was, indeed, one person who went about ringing a muffin-bell; but his scope for mischief was not large. There was, too, a considerable dissentient element, but its interruptions were so promptly and effectively taken up that it was baffled of its purpose. More serious was the exuberance of certain groups of youths, of the type familiar in every London crowd, who imagine that their cleverness is shown by "guying" whatever is going on. Individually contemptible, they are formidable in a mass; and yesterday they made themselves felt by chanting in unison some refrain whilst the speeches were going on, and by joining, in the intervals, in rushes and horse-play. But the crowds gathered round the platforms were too dense to permit them to effect much mischief.

It has been mentioned that the woman suffragists of France were strongly represented in the processions. It remains to be said that the following message from them was read from one of the platforms:—"Les féministes de France sont de cœur avec les suffragettes Anglaises. Ils leur envoient leur fraternelle sympathie et vœux ardents pour le succès de la cause si juste qu'elles défendent avec tant de vaillance." This message was received with hearty cheering, followed by three special cheers for the *entente cordiale*.

The Resolution.

At ten minutes to 5 o'clock a warning bugle sounded from the conning-tower, and each lady in charge of a platform proceeded to explain to her audience the resolution that was about to be submitted. Its terms were:—"That this meeting calls upon the Government to give the vote to women without delay." At 5 o'clock, another bugle sounded, and the resolution was put, more or less simultaneously, from 20 platforms. Immediately thousands of hands and hats were raised in enthusiastic salutation, and from thousands of voices rose a great cheer. To the eye the effect was as if the level of the great tide that flooded the Park had suddenly risen by a foot. Next, again in obedience to signal, a crescendo shout of "Votes for Women," thrice repeated, was given, and amid the echoes of this acclamation the demonstration came to its appointed end.

A Memory.

It was now, when the appointed business was over, that the only serious trouble began; for the last restraint and distraction for the more uproarious elements had been removed. Some of the platforms were so beset by surging crowds that it was impossible to escape for a time, and the ladies, when with the help of the police they were able to descend, found themselves good-humouredly but not the less embarrassingly, mobbed. The gathering of this immense concourse had been an easy, because a gradual, matter. Its sudden dispersal presented difficulties of a new kind. Every exit from the Park was blocked by a surging mass that defied control for a time, and both Piccadilly and Oxford-street were rendered impassable for traffic. In these circumstances, as all through the day, the conduct of the police was

beyond all praise. They were in force, but a force that among that multitude was almost negligible; and yet quietly, but effectively, they managed to assert their influence, without those who submitted to it being conscious of its exertion. There may be various opinions as to what this demonstration has proved; but there can be no differences as to its magnitude, its organisation, and its success. The women of London were exhorted to go to Hyde Park with the assurance that the memory of the occasion would be one to hand down to their children and their grandchildren. No one who responded to the invitation will deny that that assurance at least was amply fulfilled.

"THE DAILY MAIL."

I am sure a great many people never realised until yesterday how young and dainty and elegant and charming most leaders of the movement are. And how well they spoke—with what free and graceful gesture; never at a loss for a word or an apt reply to an interruption; calm and collected; forcible, yet, so far as I heard, not violent; earnest, but happily humorous as well.

"THE STANDARD."

From first to last it was a great meeting, daringly conceived, splendidly stage-managed, and successfully carried out. Hyde Park has probably never seen a greater crowd of people—there were as many men as there were women—but it would be idle to attempt to estimate the number. Certainly there were not fewer than 150,000, and if any one was to suggest double that number no one could contradict him.

"THE DAILY NEWS."

The following is from the "Daily News" account of the demonstration, which was headed:—A Beacon Day—All London Gathers in Hyde Park—The Vote for Women—Supported by Enormous Crowds—Impressive Scene.

A brilliant sun shining on a brilliant gathering. A series of picturesque processions marching through welcoming crowds, Hyde Park swaying under a massed multitude, between the Marble Arch and the Achilles statue, gayer in colour and greater in number than any ever witnessed in the park at a popular demonstration before.

Such was Suffrage Sunday in London yesterday, a beacon day in the women's movement. It was a white demonstration, touched with the green and purple that have become the emblem of the Women's Social and Political Union, which organised it. More than two-thirds of the women taking part wore white dresses, giving to the streets of London through which they marched under their silken banners a richness and refinement of colour such as the grandest of military pageants has never supplied.

Gleaming in the sunlight the beautiful banners told their own story. In seven different quarters of London seven hundred banners fluttered brightly above the heads of unwonted crowds. The massed spectators read the mottoes aloud as they went by. "Women demand the vote as a right." "Who would be free themselves must strike the blow." "Not chivalry, but justice." "The only hope for the unemployed." "237 women imprisoned for the vote." "540 weeks in Holloway." "Righteousness exalteth a nation." "The Women of England hope this tonic will open the eyes of the mind."

The "tonic" certainly opened the eyes of the crowd. The dignity, the grace, the beauty, the courage of the processionists carried conviction everywhere. Scoffers were converted. Some who had evidently come to jeer stayed to cheer. The good-humoured London crowd was not without its banter here and there; but the genuine outbursts of cheering, the waving of handkerchiefs, the crying out of words of encouragement, must have been very gratifying to those among the processionists who have withstood harshness and insult.

They saw a city converted, their sex justified, a day of triumph truly. Both Miss Christabel Pankhurst and Miss Annie Kenney said afterwards that not one rude remark reached their ears as they led their respective processions one from the West, the other from the East, through the swaying streets. Children were in the procession, some in mothers' arms, some holding their parents' hands, to whom the day will be memorable in later years.

There is no combination of words which will convey an adequate idea of the immensity of the crowd around the platforms. If you looked at it from the top of the pantechnicon which served the purpose of a conning-tower you gazed down upon such a picture of animated humanity in its Sunday clothes as has never been seen in London before. Whichever way you considered it, it was magnificent; for, wastrels and pickpockets and hooligans notwithstanding, there was a general suggestion of respectability in overwhelming array. You could only stare, turn round in a vain

search for an island of emptiness in this sea of summer hats, sombre bowlers, bright frocks, gauzy frocks, dark frocks, light suits, and dark suits—and wonder. The suffragettes, of course, have their own rendering of the message which the enormous gathering focussed in its strength. The ordinary person merely felt rather more ordinary than usual. It was an amazing tribute to the genius of organisation and effective display which has been manifest from the beginning of the militant suffragist agitation.

"THE DAILY EXPRESS."

Under the headlines, "Suffragists' New Record—500,000 Persons in Hyde Park for the Great Shout," the "Daily Express" says:—

The women suffragists provided London yesterday with one of the most wonderful and astonishing sights that have ever been seen since the days of Boadicea.

Half a million people, drawn in the bulk from every part of London, and in part from almost every large town in England, stood together in the middle of Hyde Park demonstrating, if not their approval, at any rate their curiosity in "Votes for Women."

It is probable that so many people never before stood in one square mass anywhere in England.

Hyde Park records were utterly broken. Every demonstration within the last quarter of a century was dwarfed into insignificance. Men who saw the great Gladstone meeting years ago said that, compared with yesterday's colossal multitude, it was as nothing.

Wonderful and impressive as were the processions of women, still more wonderful was the way in which London gathered to see them. The crowds in the streets fell in and marched alongside and behind. People poured along Oxford-street and Piccadilly in hordes.

Still more astonishing was the quality of the enormous crowds. No such well-dressed multitude has ever gathered in the middle of Hyde Park before.

"THE DAILY CHRONICLE."

The great demonstration of the militant suffragists, so long talked of and so elaborately organised, culminated in an extraordinary scene in Hyde Park yesterday afternoon. Never, in the estimation of the most experienced observers, has so vast a throng gathered in London to witness a parade of political forces; and the crowd in the park passed computation. There must have been over three hundred thousand people of all classes present, and the majority of them no doubt were drawn by curiosity, as well as by interest in the remarkable personalities of the movement which has excited so much controversy in the last few years.

"THE MORNING LEADER."

In the history of Hyde Park demonstrations—and it is nearly half-a-century ago since the riotous franchise appeals were made there—nothing like the crowd has been seen which assembled yesterday to try and convince Mr. Asquith that the women of the country want the vote. As I leapt from one of the platforms (writes our special correspondent), where I had enjoyed the opportunity of a bird's-eye view of the vast concourse, I ran into the arms of a spectator who had memories of the Labour Demonstration of May 7, 1893, in favour of an eight hours' day. He told me that the number estimated to be in the Park on that occasion was 400,000. He thought there was considerably more in the Park yesterday. Seen from one of the speakers' eminences, the number of the crowd by its very vastness almost defied calculation.

It was a wonderful sight. Banners had been furlled. A hot sun shone down on hundreds of thousands of straw hats and summery millinery. Viewed from a platform the sea of heads seemed unending. Five thousand faces were turned towards the platform on which I sat; 5,000 backs of heads could be seen closing up to the platform where Mrs. Pankhurst—whose portrait on a large banner marked her "pitch"—presided; and, turning the other way, there were the backs of another 5,000 heads belonging to people crowded in front of the "From Prison" van. It was the same round the circle of platforms. And as each was dominated by a figure in white, and you became conscious that each, in different words, perhaps, was making the appeal that I heard Mrs. Pethick Lawrence make, the striking thing was the wonderful silence of the vast crowd. For a few moments it was simply electrifying. If the limitations of the human voice had not made themselves apparent, many more of the throng would have been detained by the speeches. As it was, after three or four minutes those beyond earshot were on the move, and a great swaying mass surged from platform to platform, hoping to get better luck at the next.

"THE DAILY MIRROR."

The great "Votes for Women" demonstration in Hyde Park yesterday afternoon was an amazing success, and it is estimated

that when the programme closed with the "great shout," nearly half a million people were massed round the twenty platforms.

When the speeches were over and the bugles blew to give the signal for the shout of "Votes for Women" a roar went up from the mighty multitude that must have put to shame any sound that Hyde Park had ever heard before in all the demonstrations that have been held there during its long history.

About seventy ladies spoke from the twenty platforms; the seven processions, averaging at least 6,000 persons each, arrived in good order and punctually; the scene from the pantechnicon "conning-tower" was one never to be forgotten. Altogether it was a triumph of organisation for the women.

"THE GREAT SHOUT."

(From a special article by "A.F." in the "Daily Mirror.")

It was raised to Heaven from thousands of female throats, in long-suffering Hyde Park, yesterday afternoon. Thirty thousand women in procession; many thousands more, sympathetic or indifferent, in their train; platforms, bugles, speeches; finally the tremendous shout "Votes for Women!"—the culmination and the clinching argument of the whole movement for female suffrage.

Till the twentieth century had well begun few people took the trouble to consider seriously the possibility of "votes for women." Why? Because only arguments had been used, and patient, quiet talk. Reason had been appealed to, with the usual result, that it remained unmoved.

Reasonable appeals were dropped and passionate ones begun. Tempers and nerves were attacked, instead of brains. And immediately everybody said: "Do be quiet. We will attend to you if you will only be quiet." But the ardent supporters of women, the twentieth century followers of Mary Wollstonecraft, had learnt their lesson—the lesson of this period of time. They knew well that nowadays to be quiet is to be forgotten, and they determined, on the contrary, to be noisier than ever. Instead of trying to convince by argument they determined to impress by din. At last they came to the triumph of yesterday, to the immortal acclamation, to the shout.

Historically acclamation has always been more effective than persuasion. Do we not read that measures were passed in the primitive parliaments of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors simply by a roar of approval? Were not Emperors proclaimed in the Roman legions by a clamour of voices? And to-day a shout will get votes for women quicker than any other means.

It is, after all, but natural that it should be so. A shout expresses, in the most wonderful way, the absolutely united will of hundreds and thousands of people. Instead of saying, "It ought to be so," the shout proclaims, "Thus, and not otherwise, it *shall* be." An argument means "We should like," a shout "We will." And yesterday's clamour, louder and better organised than any that have gone before, will bring the suffragettes nearer than they have ever been to "votes for women."

"THE REFEREE."

(From "Mustard and Cress," by G. R. Sims.)

Suffragette Sunday promises to give us a white whirl of womanhood even more wonderful than the epoch-making march of maids and matrons that made the metropolis marvel on Suffrage Saturday.

She who must be obeyed has not left the Prime Minister a loophole of escape from the position he has taken up on the "Votes for Women" movement. The petticoat has beaten the bifurcated garment all along the line. The procession of Saturday was a page in the political history of England. The joke and the jeer died away even upon the lips of the Larrikins of London as that pageant of petticoats passed along Piccadilly. The fine flower of British womanhood was there to demand the enfranchisement of the sex. It came, it was seen, and it conquered.

Whether we like the methods of the Suffragettes or not, the palm of victory is due to the army of Amazons who carried the war into the Government camp. The Suffragists of Saturday were not Suffragettes. But there would have been no dignified demonstration of dissatisfied damehood and damselhood had not the Suffragettes clamoured and hammered themselves into Holloway.

The strongest plank in the Female Suffrage platform has been the plank bed.

Women will have the vote—that goes now without saying.

"THE FEMALE GRAND REMONSTRANCE."

The "Daily Express" of 22nd contains a striking article by Dr. Emil Reich. Under the above title Dr. Reich says:—

When I arrived at Marble Arch, at about fifteen minutes to three, I thought—I do not quite know why—that I was I, son of my father, a sort of a man whom I had known for some time back.

At twelve minutes to three I found that I was neither I nor anyone else, neither a man nor a person at all, but a mere atom, an infinitesimal, a kind of microscopic jellyfish. Over me, beneath, beside, and through me streamed the whole army of Xerxes, followed by that of Napoleon in Russia, and closely pressed by the migration of all the nations in the early Middle Ages. One's eyes ceased distinguishing single persons; and the least cluster of humans that one could tell as a separate something consisted of about a hundred men and 75 women.

The sun shone brilliantly. Apollo, the sun-god, the god of reason and logic, could not but favour an enterprise in which woman pressed logic to her fag-ends. The sun showered also innumerable tiny rainbows over the vast crowd, and that unceasing concert of colours alternated with the music of forty bands. It was gorgeous, overwhelming.

Inside the Park there was an ocean of humanity. All of them seemed well dressed, well behaved, and most were in good humour. Round nineteen of the twenty platforms, or rather wagons, there stood in comfortable order thousands of people. The majority of them—the very large majority—were men. The intervals between the platforms were leisurely filled with a Hyde Park crowd of the ordinary physiognomy.

When at 3.30 the speeches began pouring down from the platforms like fine drizzling rain in spring, or like sheets from violent word-spouts, the listeners received them with great attention, and, as a rule, with much deference. The speakers were, as far as I could notice it, exclusively women.

It was interesting to note how speaker after speaker offended and browbeat nearly all the rules of good oratory, and yet made her point very effectively. There were among them several very young ones. Their high voices carried very far. I do not know whether they reached Whitehall; they certainly reached thousands of ears and many a heart.

There is something pathetic in the spectacle of a woman standing high over a gigantic crowd consisting mostly of men, and crying out in tones of the most earnest conviction the old, old cry for Justice and Right. There one of them stood at times in the pose of a self-sacrificing cavalierman in a battle-picture of *Détaille*.

Her juvenile, thin body leaned forward, her head was all in her flaming expression, her right arm, lifted up high, waved out into a finely tapered hand. The men looked like so many Coriolani, whom their mothers beseech, with uplifted arm, to save Rome. Like the old Roman, the men yesterday in Hyde Park were not unfrequently moved; and while those of the lower classes would say of a speaker: "By Jove, she does take the shine out of us men!" many another man of the tailored classes murmured: "Indeed, why should they not have a vote?"

From the Provincial Press.

"THE MANCHESTER COURIER."

"One of the most successful Hyde Park displays ever held." This is the unanimous verdict as to to-day's "Votes for Women" demonstration, which proved, at any rate, that the Suffragists have nothing to learn from "mere men" in the matter of organisation. Matters reached a pulse-stirring climax when, at the sound of the fourth bugle, the "great shout" went up from the assembled multitude. The demeanour of the crowd was cordial in the highest degree, and there was a genuine anxiety to hear the speeches and weigh the arguments. Interruptions were surprisingly few, and then always of a good-humoured and bantering sort.

"THE YORKSHIRE DAILY POST."

The Hyde Park demonstration to-day is a matter upon which suffragists may justly pride themselves. They have, indeed, achieved a record, for nothing quite like the demonstration to-day has even been seen. It is true there is no difficulty in getting at all times a great crowd in Hyde Park in favour of any conceivable object. But there are few causes which draw together either so large a number or so respectable a gathering as that which was witnessed to-day. The general estimate of the numbers present was put at half-a-million people. I do not consider this is at all an exaggeration. Perhaps the character of the assembly will be best understood when it is said that the lower element—the street loafer and the rough—was hardly to be found, and that at least

one-half of the crowd was composed of the sort of people you would expect to see at a suburban garden party. A good sprinkling of women wore academic hoods and gowns, and some people well known in literature and in society also took part. The organisation was as remarkable as the numbers.

"THE BIRMINGHAM POST."

The pageantry of an Ascot Sunday owes deeper gratitude to-day than ever to the fair sex. As much of London as shunned the river—after all the greater part of it—gave itself up to Hyde Park and the Suffragists, and one cannot be wrong in asserting that new records of attendance, varyingly estimated at from three hundred thousand to half-a-million, have been created for London's great place of meeting by those engaged in the agitation for votes for women. The scene was, indeed, a memorable one. Hordes of people swarmed into the park from all points of the compass, and all its adjacent thoroughfares were choked with what was literally—throughout the whole of the afternoon—an unending procession. The Suffragist, with her bands and banners, was completely overpowered spectacularly by this almost startling massing of London's populace. For the most part the crowd showed good temper—notwithstanding all the minor forms of irritation inseparable from such a gathering—and where scenes of excitement occurred they were generally due to the great press of the audiences round the platform.

The Friend of Women.

Nothing has done so much to extend the employment of women in office work as the typewriter. The writing machine more than anything else broke down the barrier that excluded women from "the City," and in enlarging women's sphere of operations it did much to help on the commercial, social, and political evolution that has been in rapid progress during the last 20 years. Few people know that an Englishman invented a typewriter as early as 1714. Since then is a far cry. That man was prescient: was very much before his time. Genius, not Necessity, was the mother of that invention. Writing of any sort was then rare: now it is universal, and—without the typewriter—its volume would be appalling. Now the necessity is everywhere felt; the typewriter is everywhere—from the City office to the country house. It is a power in politics as elsewhere, because it produces letters and circular-letters with a speed and productivity that is admirable. It helps on the emancipation of women—Oliver Typewriters are used in the offices of the Women's Social and Political Union. The latest model of this particular typewriter (the Oliver) has been brought to a wonderful stage of perfection. The Oliver is distinguished from all others by its peculiar—its unique—double type-bar, which, being of great strength, is one of the features which have earned for the Oliver the appellation of "The Popular and Powerful" machine. Like the railway engine, the Oliver compresses remarkable power and efficiency into comparatively small space. It is durable and elegant—simple, yet highest in efficiency and most complete in equipment; with a clever pointer, that makes visible writing doubly valuable, a shield that protects the working parts from dust and dirt; a base that defies vibration; a unique device for ruling lines and columns; paper guides that are veritable fingers; duplicate release keys; a new pendulum mechanism that makes the shift keys delightfully easy—easy beyond the dreams of the most optimistic operator—and, above all, the peculiar, the unique, the powerful double type-bar, strong in "manifolding," exquisite in stencil cutting, and giving to the Oliver power, efficiency, reliability, long life. The Oliver promotes harmony between the nations, because it has features that adapt it peculiarly well for international correspondence. In the window of the head office of the Oliver Company (75, Queen Victoria Street, London) there is a picture of an Oliver Typewriter in a red circle of success, forming a link between the Union Jack and the French Tricolour. This is no mere fancy. The Oliver promotes harmony as well as business. It writes languages, old and new, including Esperanto. It is an instrument with which any intelligent woman can secure her independence and make provision against want. The world progresses apace, one-half not knowing what the other is doing. The new Oliver is a revelation, even to those who may fairly be regarded as typewriting experts. The "Red Circle" booklet that describes this interesting machine is a work of art.—[ADVT.]

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Telephone 5550 Holborn

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Founder and Hon. Sec.

Mrs. TUKE,
Joint Hon. Sec.

Mrs. PETHICK LAWRENCE,
Hon. Treasurer

Miss CHRISTABEL PANKHURST,
Organising Sec.

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GO FORWARD!

"Put on
The dauntless spirit of resolution."

Our great field-day is over. We have reviewed our forces upon the historic battle ground of civic freedom in this country. We have presented our colours. It was a brave pageant! As I stood upon the platform and watched the seven processions wending from different points of the compass to their platforms; as I saw the great banners streaming out in the breeze, and the standards behind them making long lines of bright colour, my heart was full of utmost joy and pride in our wonderful woman's movement.

The carefully planned organisation was so ably executed by our officers that the sight presented to one's view was that of a complicated military manœuvre carried out with admirable rhythm. The spectacular result was greater than anything we ever dreamed of. We talked of a gathering of a quarter of a million people. According to the "Times" correspondent, the number was doubled, and perhaps even trebled. The daily papers and the photographic pictures tell the story; there is no need to retell it. Enough that the greatest public meeting ever held in British history was arranged and organised by women; held and addressed by women speakers. Every woman may well be proud of it. The meeting in Hyde Park is nothing less than a triumph for the whole womanhood of this country.

But it is over now. It is behind our back. And our face is set towards the future. We refuse to live even for one day in the past. The future calls us; the present

claims us. The review over, there now comes the stern and strenuous warfare, for we know full well that much has to be done and much has to be suffered before liberty can be won. The resolution carried at the platforms in every case by an overwhelming majority was "that the Government shall give votes to women without delay." That resolution has now to be translated into action. What action? We hoped that it would be action on the part of the Government. But as that is now refused, this resolution has still to be translated into action—action on the part of women themselves; for when we resolve, it must be not in word only, but also in deed.

The greatest petition ever presented to the House of Commons was a petition for women's enfranchisement signed by a quarter of a million people, and that failed to bring any answer from the Government of the day. As the greatest demonstration ever yet held upon British soil fails also to bring a satisfactory answer to our demand, what is there left to do more? Nothing is left but militant action. We must fight for our freedom.

And this we will do. Let every woman try her own heart and prepare herself for the coming ordeal. Let her be ready for whatever needs may arise when we meet in Convention next Tuesday, the thirtieth and the last day of June. We have to convince the Government that women have put on the dauntless spirit of resolution.

And there is another task which we must set about also. Great things have been done, things which hitherto have been held impossible for women to accomplish. But greater things still have to be done. We have to get the people of the whole country on our side, in a way far more complete than any reform movement has ever yet done. And we are ready, too, for the accomplishment of that great task. This Union has always trusted the People, and we find wherever we go that the people respond to our trust. The country is waiting for us. Wherever we are able to send speakers and organisers, there we invariably find that the people are with us and for us.

The seed of interest has been sown. The harvest of ripened interest, which is vigorous support, has to be reaped. Where are the labourers to send forth as reapers of the harvest? Let them now come forward. We want new speakers and new workers who will give life and service to this achievement.

Money we must have, too, in order to extend our work. There ought to be an organiser in every great centre of population. Now is the time to pour out money and strength and energy and all that we have. We are winning. We call upon every woman who reads these pages to make great sacrifices; we call upon you to go forward—

"Put on
The dauntless spirit of resolution."

Emmeline Pethick Lawrence.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The following letter was sent to the Prime Minister on Sunday night:—

4, Clements Inn, June 21, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—At the great demonstration held under the auspices of the Women's Social and Political Union this afternoon, Sunday, June 21, the following resolution was carried:—

"That this meeting calls upon the Government to grant votes to women without delay."

In forwarding this letter to you I have to ask what action the Government intend to take in response to the demand which it contains?

A settlement of this question satisfactory to us will be the extension of the franchise to those women who possess the qualifications which now entitle men to vote. This we claim should be effected by means of a separate and distinct measure to be immediately carried into law because it is essential that the vote be secured to women before the introduction of the proposed Reform Bill. Otherwise the Woman's Suffrage issue would be complicated and, perhaps, delayed by its association with the many constitutional matters which will certainly arise when once the Reform Bill has been introduced.

As a National Convention of Women has been summoned for *Tuesday*, June 30, we shall esteem it a favour if you will let us have your reply before that date.

Yours faithfully,

CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

MR. ASQUITH'S REPLY.

The following reply was received from Mr. Asquith on Tuesday morning:—

10, Downing-street,

Whitehall, S.W.

June 22, 1908.

Dear Madam,—The Prime Minister desires me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday and of the resolution adopted at the demonstration in Hyde Park, and to inform you in reply that he has nothing to add to the statement made to a deputation of members of Parliament on May 20, a report of which appeared in the "*Times*" of the following day.

I am, yours faithfully,

Vaughan Nash.

The following letter was accordingly sent to the Press:—

DEAR SIR,—This reply shows that the Government intend to ignore the mandate which was delivered to them by the great Hyde Park Demonstration.

The Prime Minister, in the course of the declaration to which he refers, stated it to be a condition of women's enfranchisement that a popular demand should first be shown. That condition the Women's Social and Political Union has just fulfilled, by holding a demonstration which is by far the largest political gathering ever known in this country. In spite of this, the Prime Minister, without even consulting the Cabinet, replies that he has nothing to

add to the highly unsatisfactory declaration which he made some weeks ago.

It is thus quite evident that agitation by way of public meetings will have no effect in inducing the Government to grant votes to women, and that in order to secure that reform militant methods must once more be resorted to. The Women's Social and Political Union are now considering what action to take in order to bring the necessary pressure to bear upon the Government. A Convention of Women, at which a plan of campaign will be submitted, has been called for three o'clock next Tuesday afternoon, June 30, in the Caxton Hall.

I am, yours faithfully,

CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

HOW THE WOMEN WILL ANSWER MR. ASQUITH.

Within the last few days the so-called Constitutional methods of agitating for Woman Suffrage have been carried to their very highest point. The procession on June 13 was admitted to be larger and more representative than any procession yet organised by men politicians. On Sunday last not one, but seven processions, each followed by thousands of the public, marched to Hyde Park, where was held the greatest political demonstration this country has ever seen; indeed, no larger meeting is conceivable.

Beside revealing the popularity of our movement, the Hyde Park demonstration has proved finally and beyond all doubt that it is impossible to win the vote by peaceful methods alone. For the reply of the Prime Minister to the demand for votes for women made by the wonderful gathering of Sunday is that he has "nothing to add" to his recent declaration. In short, what the members of this Union knew before has now been made plain to every Suffragist—the Government will never grant the vote to women until they are compelled to do so. And if the holding of public meetings were our last resource, our case would indeed be helpless. But having spoken in vain, we can now act, and act to some purpose. The militant methods, which have already made votes for women a burning political question, are ready to our hand. Now that the peaceful methods have been put to a supreme test, we must take to action once more.

On Tuesday next, June 30, at three o'clock, supporters of this cause will assemble in the Caxton Hall, and from that meeting a deputation will go forth to interview the Prime Minister at the House of Commons.

On the evening of that day at eight o'clock, men and women will assemble outside the House of Commons itself, to show their support of the claim which the deputation has laid before the Prime Minister.

Already women are claiming the honour of joining this deputation. And at this moment every Suffragist is asking herself whether her share of the price of women's enfranchisement is not now due. It is especially the duty of women of distinction and influence to show their earnestness and devotion to this cause by taking part in the militant movement.

Christabel Pankhurst.

MONDAY'S RECEPTION.

A crowded and most successful reception was held at the Queen's Hall, on Monday, by the twenty chairmen of the demonstration.

Following up Hyde Park Sunday, the Union is preparing a scheme for similar demonstrations in every town and city throughout the United Kingdom. This decision was announced by Mrs. Pankhurst amid much cheering.

Mrs. Pankhurst also suggested that the women should withdraw their subscriptions from colleges, hospitals, and universities, and give them to "the Cause." "Do this," she added, "until you are certain your sex shall be represented on the management of these movements."

Miss Pankhurst referred again to the delusive nature of the Premier's recent promise, and the futility of much of the advice given him by the Liberal Press.

"It will not do," she declared. "We want the Government to take direct responsibility. Let the politicians be under no mistake or delusion as to this. They will not stem our agitation. We are not going to wait for that Reform Bill; probably it will never be introduced. Our only hope is to get the Votes for Women Bill carried first."

"If Mr. Asquith's reply is unfavourable, well—what next?" asked Miss Pankhurst. "We have got to do something—surely you can all see that. We must take the militant action we have adopted before now, and we call upon you women to be ready for it."

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence made an announcement of great interest to all officers. Owing to the great expense involved, it was understood that the regalia and badges were only loaned by the Union. Mrs. Lawrence was now able to announce that Mr. Pethick Lawrence had decided to bear the whole cost of these himself, and present to the various officers as a memento of the day.

Miss Conolan expressed the appreciation of herself and her colleagues.

A sum of nearly £300 was raised at the meeting as a campaign fund.

LOCAL WOMEN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL UNIONS.

Aberdeen—Miss Phillips, Avalon, Bieldside, Aberdeen.
Barnes—Mrs. F. E. Howard, 46, Ranelagh Gardens, Barnes, S.W.
Birmingham—Miss Redfern, 131, Upper Pershore Road, Selly Park, Birmingham.
Bolton—Mrs. Waller, 139, Crescent Road, Bolton.
Bow and Poplar—Mrs. Corderey, 74, Devas Street, Bromley-by-Bow, E.
Bowes Park—Mrs. Neal, 63, Goring Road, Bowes Park, N.
Bradford—Mrs. Haigh, 30, Reginald Street, Bradford.
Brighton—Mrs. McKeown, 209, Preston Drove, Brighton.
Brixton and Streatham—Miss McArthur, 19, Loughboro' Road, Brixton.
Canning Town—Mrs. Wilcox, 20, Bethel Avenue, Canning Town.
Cardiff—Miss Mabel Logan, 35, Hamilton Street, Canton, Cardiff.
Chelsea—Miss Haig, 4, Trafalgar Studios, Chelsea.
Chiswick—Miss Coombs, "Normanhurst," Sutton Court Road, Chiswick.
Clapham—Miss M. Smith, 57, Pentney Road, Balham.
Darlington—Mrs. Denham, 12, Victoria Embankment, Darlington.
Dumbarton—Mrs. Annie R. Craig, The Knoll, Drumchapel, Dumbartonshire.
Edinburgh and Midlothian W.S.P.U.—Miss Esson Maule. Offices: Albert buildings, Shandwick-place, Edinburgh.
Elland—Miss Holland, 1, Turnpike Street, Elland Lane, Elland.
Forest Gate and Wanstead—Sec.: Mrs. W. G. Sleight, 62, Harpenden Road, Wanstead Park, Forest Gate.
Glasgow—Miss Helen Fraser, W.S.P.U. Offices, 141, Bath Street, Glasgow.
Hammersmith—Mrs. F. Rowe, 15, Hammersmith Terrace, W.
Harrow Road—Mrs. Cullen, 1, Halstow Road, Kensal Green, N.
Huddersfield—Mrs. Key, Regent Place, Bradford Road, Huddersfield.
Hull—Miss Mabel Harrison, 14, Welbeck Street, Hull.
Jarrow—Miss Jardine, 23, Kent Street, Jarrow.
Keighley—Miss Minnie Glyde, 6, Brontë Street, Keighley.
Kensington—Mrs. Eates, 7, Wrentham Avenue, Willesden, N.W.
Kilmarnock—Miss M. Hamilton, Croft Head, Kilmaurs, Ayrshire.
Leeds—Mrs. Bellingham, 54, Longroyd Grove, Dewsbury Road, Leeds.
Leicester—Mrs. Hawkins, 18, Mantle Road, Leicester.
Lewisham—Mrs. Bouvier, 32, Mount Pleasant Road, Lewisham.
Limehouse—Mrs. Bennett, 218, Rhodeswell Road, Limehouse, E.
Liverpool—Miss Patricia Woodlock, 12, South Hunter Street, Liverpool.
London City—Miss J. Kenney, 87, Clements Inn, W.C.
Long Eaton—Miss Bullock, Adest Cottage, College Street, Long Eaton.
Manchester—Mrs. Scott, Arrandale, Urmston.
Marsden—Miss A. Pitcher, The Grange, Marsden, near Huddersfield.
Nottingham—Mrs. Lloyd Thomas, 8, Colville Street, Nottingham.
Plymouth—Miss Gwyneth Keys, Morwell, Lipson Road, Plymouth.
Preston—Miss Grace Alderman, 34, Broadgate, Preston.
Rochdale—Mrs. Stott, 72, Entwistle Road, Rochdale.
Scottish W.S.P.U.—Miss Helen Fraser, offices, 141, Bath Street, Glasgow.
Sheffield—Mrs. Whitworth, 70, Wath Road, Sheffield.
Stepney—Mrs. K. Gregory, 15, Barnes Street, Stepney, E.
St. Pancras—Miss Rozier, 122, Gower Street, W.C.
Walthamstow—Miss L. Hart, 12, Steinforth Road, Walthamstow.
West Hartlepool—Mrs. Norman, 3, Queen's Terr., Seaton Carew, W. Hartlepool.

It should be noted that the "At Home" on Monday afternoon next, June 29, will be held at the **Portman Rooms**, and not at Queen's Hall.

GOVERNESS (25) requires RE-ENGAGEMENT, September. Children under 10. Experienced. English Subjects, Piano, Elementary Singing. Salary, £30 40
 M. Y., Jersamine House, Hampton-on-Thames.

PUDSEY.

Mr. James Oddy (Cons.)	5,444
Mr. Fred Ogden (Lib.)	5,331
Mr. J. W. Benson (Lab.)	1,291

Conservative majority 113

The figures at the last election were:—G. Whiteley (Lib.), 7,043; Col. C. Ford (Cons.), 3,541. Liberal majority, 3,502.

This election has resulted in one more crushing Government defeat and in a victory for Liberal principles. The electors have responded to our appeal to withdraw their support from the Liberal party until the party put into practice its declaration that "taxation and representation must go together" in the case of women.

Yorkshire—the stronghold of Liberalism—is lost to the Government, unless Mr. Asquith falls into line with the wishes of the majority of his followers. Pudsey is the latest of five contests in this great manufacturing county since the General Election. Of these elections two have resulted in a complete and overwhelming defeat of the Government, and three in a great reduction of the Liberal majority. The Woman Suffrage victory in Pudsey is due largely to the fact that for years solid educational work has been done in Yorkshire. The constituency lies close to Leeds and Bradford, where our movement is very strong and well organised. In the work of the election we enlisted the services of our local members, who rendered valuable aid in working up meetings, selling literature, &c. We had also the assistance of local speakers, whose efforts made the work easier for the representatives of the National Union.

The most remarkable feature of the contest was the uprising of the women themselves, especially the married women. The "social" legislation proposed by the Government makes it an easy task to show women how vitally their interests are affected by politics, and they are determined to have the opinion of women expressed through the vote without further delay.

The question of the labour of married women is a burning one in Yorkshire. The fact, too, that women and young girls are working longer hours in the mills and factories than are their fathers and brothers in the mines and forges makes women, and men also, realise the pressing need of votes for women. The fact, too, that Parliament is now engaged on a "Children's" Bill has enabled us to point the absurdity of a House of men responsible only to men attempting to settle questions which are essentially women's questions.

So great was the interest in "Votes for Women" that ours were the only meetings that attracted large and enthusiastic audiences. On Saturday thousands of people stood outside the polling booths to support our plea to the voters to "vote against the Government and keep the Liberal out," and the voters did what we asked them.

We promised that if the men voted for the women, "we would come back to Yorkshire after the election, and hold there a great demonstration like the one in Hyde Park on Sunday, the 21st." This promise will be kept in a few weeks, and in Mr. Herbert Gladstone's constituency we shall "demonstrate as the men did," but in much greater numbers.

Meanwhile, what will be the Cabinet's answer to the mandate from the men voters in the Pudsey division? The women, who have shown that they want the vote, await Mr. Asquith's reply.

EMMELINE PANKHURST.

Towards the last it became manifest that the result would be very close, and we redoubled our efforts to make our influence felt by the Government. Owing to the demands made on the time of the Union speakers by the organisation of the Hyde Park demonstration, the Pudsey work had to be carried on by a small band of us, including Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Adela Pankhurst, Miss Joachim, Mrs. Massey, Miss Gye, and myself; and some of these could only be there part of the time. Several willing and capable workers came from Bradford, Leeds, Cleckheaton, and other places near, and their help was welcome in this large and difficult constituency, which is like ten towns straggling into each other.

A. DAVIS.

PROGRESS OF WOMEN.

Women's Work in the United States.

The Senate of the United States has come to the conclusion that the work done by a woman is work as much as that done by a man. They have, therefore, voted to place women clerks on the same footing as their male colleagues, and pay them the same salaries. The Bill has yet to come before the Lower House, and women clerks all over the United States are anxiously awaiting news of its progress. One pessimist has gloomily prophesied that such a Bill, if passed, would lead to the total exclusion of women clerks from all Government Departments.

A New Profession for Women.

To a Dover lady belongs the credit for having discovered an entirely fresh occupation for women. Miss Bomford has achieved the remarkable task of designing or making the whole of the armour, helmets, &c., to be used in the forthcoming Dover pageant. Miss Bomford has the entire direction of this work, and has under her six assistants. The sketches for the armour were submitted to the keeper of the King's Armoury before being carried out to ensure their being correct in every detail.

Further Successes of Women Students

When last week the lists of the Cambridge Mathematical Tripos were read, it was found that three women had obtained positions in the first class. One was placed equal to Fourth Wrangler. This brilliant success recalls that of Miss Fawcett's, who, in 1892, was placed above the Senior Wrangler.

Last Saturday the Classical Tripos lists were issued. Fifteen women obtained honours. In Part II. two women were placed in the first class, one of them, Miss Dorothy Tarrant, having been placed in the same class last year.

A Poetess from the Mills.

From the cotton mills of Lancashire has come the latest poetess and authoress. Miss Ethel Carnie—a young mill girl of 21, who recently published a volume entitled "Rhymes from the factory," has decided to devote her whole time in future to literary work. For several years past Miss Carnie has been contributing stories and verses to magazines and newspapers, and more than one well-known literary man has expressed the view that she has before her a bright future.

Women in Russia.

An astonishing decree has been issued by the Russian Minister of Education. Not content with placing great difficulties in the way of men students wishing to enter the Universities, the new decree prohibits all women from studying at them. Women are to be excluded from all Universities from the beginning of next term. Although women have hitherto not been regular students, they have been able to attend the various lectures as voluntary listeners, so that they may be enabled to enter certain branches of the Civil Service. Several of the Universities have petitioned for permission for those women students already attending lectures to finish their studies.

Women's International Congress.

The Congress of the International Women's Suffrage Alliance met in Amsterdam during last week, when some 800 delegates were present, representing 22 countries, including all the leading European nations, the United States, Australia, Canada, and South Africa. A new feature of the representation was the presence of women delegates with Governmental credentials. These were from the Governments of Australia, Norway, Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming, in all of which countries women already have the vote. In each case they have been authorised to report upon the success of women's enfranchisement.

The Congress was presided over by Dr. Aletta Jacobs, president of the Dutch Woman Suffrage Society, and Madame Gompertz-Zitta welcomed the delegates in three languages.

The president of the World Alliance, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, delivered the inaugural address, in which she referred to the agitation in England—the "storm-centre of the movement."

"In other lands there have been steps in evolution: in England there has been a revolution," she said. "There have been no guns, nor powder, nor bloodshed, but there have been all other evidences of war. There have been brave generals, well-trained armies, and many a well-fought battle; there have been tactics and strategies, sorties, sieges, and prisoners of war.

"There are those who have criticised the methods employed; but until we know the whole truth concerning what the women of England have done, why they did it, and how they did it, we have no right to criticise. It must be admitted that the English campaign stands out clearly not only as the most remarkable ever conducted for woman suffrage, but as the hardest-fought campaign ever waged for any reform.

"There have been several organisations, and these have differed widely as to methods, yet no time has been wasted in disputes, and the main object has never been lost sight of for a moment.

"In other countries persuasion has been the chief, if not the only, weapon relied upon; in England it has been persuasion plus political power. 'By their fruits shall ye know them.' Already these English women have made woman suffrage a political issue. No one can understand the meaning of this achievement so well as those who have borne the brunt of hard-fought suffrage battles. It has been the dream of many a suffrage campaign, but no other women have made it a realisation. When the deputation of 60 members of Parliament paid a visit to the Prime Minister a few days ago to ask his support for woman suffrage, the climax in the half-century of woman suffrage campaigning was reached."

A brave show was made of the Union colours last week by several of the largest retail drapery firms in London. Whiteley's and Henry Glave's, of Oxford-street, displayed millinery, dress goods and other feminine accessories all in the exact shade of the Union colours. Nicholson's, in St. Paul's-churchyard, and Derry and Toms, High-street, Kensington, had windows specially dressed in green, white, and purple. At the latter establishment so great was the demand for our colours that early in the day on Saturday the window was stripped to supply customers.

The Hippodrome was among advertisers who used the colours for the whole of their announcements issued on Saturday.

The Graphic Fine Art Gallery (Dept. W.), 190, Strand, still have some of the 100 signed artist's proofs of Mr. P. E. Matthews's impressionist crayon drawing of Miss Christabel Pankhurst. Immediate application should be made for these. There is an exhibition of pictures now on at the gallery.

Mrs. A. L. BUSSE,

Decorator and Furnisher.

Every Kind of Work Done Connected with the House.

ESTIMATES AND ADVICE FREE.

See Exhibit in Women's Palace at the Franco-British Exhibition.

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MADAME A. L. DOGOSKY, 3, MADDOX STREET, REGENT STREET, W.

MISS GRETA GARNIER,

Great Success of Past
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Speech Defects Cured.
Ladies Coached.

Teaches Perfect
Elocution, Tone Production
Gesture, Oratory, Reading
Recitation.

Write for Private Interview to

MISS GARNIER, 32, WIGMORE - STREET, W.

TO ALL WOMEN EMPLOYERS.

Miss Nora Marcon having made a special Study of the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1906 (affecting ALL women employers), will be pleased to give information on the subject.

Miss Marcon makes a speciality of reclaiming Income Tax—which women pay though they have no voice in decreasing it—and of advising as to Insurances, Self-Endowments, Pension Schemes for Women, &c. Full information also given as to Annuities paying high interest, with the direct guarantee of the British Government.

Appointments arranged, where possible, at the residence of the enquirer.

Address, 20, Bucklersbury, E.C.

JUNE 21ST, 1908.

In our issue of June 11 we said that the 21st of June would not only be the longest day in 1908, but the day in 1908 longest remembered.

No one can doubt that our prophecy was well justified, as was the prophecy made by the leaders of the Union in their final appeal.

The "Times" notes this, for in its descriptive account of the meeting, reproduced in full on pages 260 and 261, it concludes by saying:—"The women of London were exhorted to go to Hyde Park with the assurance that the memory of the occasion would be one to hand down to their children and their grandchildren. No one who responded to the invitation will deny that that assurance at least was amply fulfilled."

The success was stupendous.

It was a success deserved by the hard, unremitting toil of an army of speakers and officers, and thousands of willing workers. Yet one does not always secure success because one deserves it. In this case not a detail had been overlooked, not an effort neglected, and with fair weather and good fortune, the full result of all these endeavours was enjoyed to an extent the most sanguine had not dared hope for. No one but was staggered by the magnitude of the success.

On the Route.

Quite a surprising number of the public made up their minds to join the march as soon as they had inspected the "Suffragettes," and decided that they approved of them.

We had asked London to march to Hyde Park with the Suffragettes. That is what happened. Either side of the processions marched a growing army of men and women, sometimes in irregular order, but in many cases forming gradually into threes and fours. As the processions passed by the lines of spectators, the latter broke up, and whilst many rushed off to find their shortest way to the Park, the others flowed into the roadways, and rolled on towards the Park in the rear of the procession.

General Drummond is glad to report that no accident occurred to prevent the attendance of any officer at her post. Thus the whole of the thousand or more officers and the two thousand or more standard-bearers were on duty, and marched with their legions into the Park.

In the Park.

Looking from the conning tower soon after three o'clock, the whole vast space that one could see was covered with people. To the Bayswater-road on the north, to the railings which border Park-lane, far away down towards the Serpentine, and far away over towards the Magazine, the grass was obliterated by human beings.

At that time it was agreed by the Pressmen that there were already well over a quarter of a million people within sight of the "tower." Still they kept coming, the crowds closing in more densely every minute.

For long after the meetings had commenced, indeed even after four o'clock, the crowds were still pouring into the Park by every gate, but particularly by Hyde Park Corner and the Marble Arch.

A careful observer estimated that between three and four o'clock no fewer than 80,000 people entered by Hyde Park Corner. Another estimate, which closely agrees with this, was made at 3.30, when it was calculated that the people were entering by that gate at the rate of 1,500 per minute. A constable on point duty, after a moment's reflection, agreed that he thought this estimate correct.

Between one o'clock and four probably 200,000 entered by this gate alone!

At the Marble Arch the same ceaseless stream of humanity rolled inwards towards the ring of platforms.

These masses of people were gay and brisk, but there was nothing of the ordinary holiday aspect about them. For the most part there seemed to be but one topic of conversation—the subject matter of the demonstration.

There were an unusual number of independent omnibuses and brakes plying in the streets. Some of these were making short runs between Piccadilly-circus or Sloane-street or Oxford-circus and the Park, bringing up packed loads at a penny per head.

The Entente.

At No. 4 platform was a lady who had travelled all night to bring from Paris an address signed by the Feminist leaders in France, which read:—

The French suffragists are at one with the English suffragists. They send their sympathy and their ardent wishes for the success of a cause so just, which the women of England are defending so bravely.

Quite a number of Frenchwomen joined in the throng in Hyde Park, wearing the white, green, and purple badge of the National Women's Political and Social Union, with a tri-colour ribbon pinned to it.

The Officers.

Mrs. Drummond, in her capacity of "general," had a short white guipure coatee over her white dress, and a broad gold sash and epaulets over her shoulders, while her cap of the Guards' pattern united the purple, white, and green.

In some form or other almost everyone had these colours on. There were white straw toques trimmed with violets, or campanulas with foliage. Others had swathed waistbelts of them, or they appeared in long scarves, which were equally worn over the shoulders or as motor-veils with the headgear. The men, of whom there were several assisting as stewards, or in carrying the heavier banners, had them as ties, as badges, or the bands round Panama or boating hats. Street hawkers were offering them in rosettes for the button-hole, and small bouquets of pansies, with a spray of lily of the valley and some fern, also, carried out the scheme of the occasion.

The Numbers Present.

The attendance was so stupendous as to defy all the usual methods of calculating audiences. The "Times" in putting it at 250,000 confesses frankly that it might be twice, or even treble, that size. The "Daily News" puts it at 200,000 or more; the "Morning Post" at 200,000 to 300,000; the "Chronicle" and "Daily Mail" give 300,000 or over; the "Morning Leader," "Daily Express," London News Agency, and Central News all agree upon 500,000. This latter was the estimate arrived at by some pressmen surveying the park from the conning-tower at a quarter to five.

Tubes and Tea-shops Besieged.

The crush which took place outside the park, and particularly at the Marble Arch, was caused partly by the fact that the tube stations and the refreshment places, being packed, had to close their doors, and partly by hundreds of people who had missed the processions lining up near the gates under the impression that the women would march out of the park. However, the police acted with great tact and judgment, and the crowd was perfectly good-humoured, so that the congestion was gradually relieved without any serious trouble.

The Processions.

VICTORIA EMBANKMENT.

Following the colour-bearer came the first of the bands, and then the great banner of the Union, one of those designed by Miss Sylvia Pankhurst and Mrs. Chibnall's present, the words "Rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God" being blazoned in gold on a violet ground, and surrounded by a design of rose, shamrock, and thistle in gold.

After the banner, among other prominent Union members,

were Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Miss Christabel Pankhurst, wearing the gown of a Bachelor-of-Laws.

The procession stepped off at a fine rate, and the women kept step with the frequent bands.

Many of the younger women wore the uniform of the cause—a white frock, with a "Votes for Women" sash in the Suffragette colours of purple, green, and white. Two women from Germany were in brown corduroy costumes.

In a four-in-hand coach was Mr. Israel Zangwill, wearing the Union colours. He was accompanied by Mrs. Zangwill, Mrs. H. G. Wells, Mrs. Thomas Hardy, Miss Lillah McCarthy, Mme. Sarah Grand, Mrs. Meynell, Prof. Ayrton, and Mr. Lucien Wolff.

Here and there was a woman in academic gown and hood; the teachers looked well in white; and there were other groups in pale green. It was an impressive contingent of working women from Lewisham, Woolwich, and Plumstead. There were over thirty vehicles—brakes, coaches, omnibuses, char-a-bancs—from Woolwich alone. Others came by train or tram to the Embankment.

In this procession were the London City Union and most of the South London Unions, also a large Scottish contingent. A strong contingent from Brighton and Hastings joined in later, headed by Day's military band.

It was interesting to note the extent to which the public fell in with the procession, marching four abreast on either side all along its line from Victoria-street to the Park.

TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.

Half-past twelve was the time named for forming up, but three-quarters of an hour earlier, upon the parapets north, west, and east, and upon the broad-flagged space spectators were ranged from three to six deep. To be noted among the onlookers were several of the Pan-Anglican delegates, including two or three of those from Japan.

By twelve o'clock there was a growing line of brakes in front of the National Gallery discharging those who had come from Stepney, Bow, Limehouse, Walthamstow, &c.

Among the banners already to be seen were those bearing such legends as "237 Imprisoned Women Demand the Vote." Others were, "Through thick and thin we ne'er give in," "Play up and play the game," or "Truth our Standard: Holy our Cause."

The Amalgamated Musicians' Union band was at the head of the main procession, and they struck up a lively march as the mounted police in front put their horses to the walk. The "great banner" was one of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst's design, namely, the phoenix, with the words, "Great souls live like fire-hearted suns to spend their strength."

Mrs. Martel and Mrs. Cobden Unwin followed immediately behind the green banner of the Union.

The scarlet banner of the Fabians was carried by Mrs. Peppier Reeves, wife of the Agent-General for New South Wales. Mr. Keir Hardie, in a white hat, led the Independent Labour party contingents.

"The world for the worker" was the motto of the scarlet labour banner. Mrs. Philip Snowden bore the Socialist flag.

Hospital nurses in uniform walked under the Red Cross banner with the words, "Faithful doing day by day."

The French ladies included Dr. Madeleine Pellitier (president of La Solidarité des Femmes), Mdlle. Benneval (présidente Ligue des Droits de Femmes), Mme. Bourdin, Mme. Elizabeth Renaud, Mme. Vala Leque, Mme. Piemont, Mme. Berton, Mme. Claire Goëlin, Mdlle. Marie Remones, and Mme. Albert de Lautreppe.

PADDINGTON.

Wales figured prominently in the Paddington procession. Here, of course, were the women from far-off parts of the country—from Cardiff, Gloucester, Worcester, Newport, Bristol, Plymouth, Torquay, and Teignmouth.

The train loads marched out, and took up their places in admirable order.

The Colours were borne by Miss Annie Kenney.

The great banner of the Union was that given by Miss Mordan, bearing the words, "Hope is Strong! Awake! Arise!"

Following the banner were contingents of teachers and women workers, and in the procession were a four-in-hand coach and several motors and carriages.

MARYLEBONE.

With the Marylebone group were the women of Leicester and Loughborough, Rugby, Huddersfield, and some from Chelmsford, Romford, and Ipswich, who had come from Liverpool-street by tube. Sheffield also was well represented. Among other groups were those of teachers and women workers. During the march to the Marble Arch a number of the public fell in either side or joined the procession, which was the first to enter the park.

EUSTON-ROAD.

From soon after eleven o'clock special trains began arriving at Euston and St. Pancras, and pouring out their loads into Euston-road.

The procession, which stretched from Gower-street to Pentonville-road, formed up between lines of spectators, which rapidly grew more dense, so that by one o'clock the pavements were nearly impassable.

The Colour-bearer and the leading band were followed by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence's great banner with Mrs. Pankhurst's portrait on.

Heading the procession were Mrs. Pankhurst, dressed in purple and wearing the colours in her hat, and Mrs. Wolstenholme Elmy, who carried a bouquet of purple and white flowers shown up by a border of green ferns. Despite her years, Mrs. Elmy marched to Hyde Park the whole way.

There were six bands in this procession, and a splendid show of standards.

The "Lancashire lasses" attracted a good deal of friendly attention and good-humoured banter on the march. A number of the public gradually fell in, and when the head of the procession reached the Marble Arch the rear contingent had not reached Oxford-circus.

Through train delays, the Yorkshire contingent had to march up as an eighth procession.

KENSINGTON.

There was no procession more attractive than that from Kensington. The great banner designed by Mr. Laurence Housman, with its classic figure of the woman triumphantly holding out her broken fetters, and its rich ground colouring of purple and green was followed by smaller but equally charming banners and standards.

Following the principal banner came University women, writers, artists, nurses, teachers, and other women workers. Among the local unions represented were those from Kensington, Ealing, Chiswick, Acton, and Hammersmith.

Five bands accompanied the procession, which made its way to the Park by Kensington-road, in at Alexandra Gate, and over the Serpentine.

Seen from the conning tower as it emerged from among the trees, with its colours floating above the heads of the crowds that watched its entrance, the procession had a striking effect.

CHELSEA.

At an early hour crowds began to gather along Cheyne Walk to watch the processionists assemble. One after another the bands came in and began to play. Then a well-decorated motor-car, with a legend of greeting, came up, and presently the banners and standards were unfurled. Then, over the Albert Bridge, came the Battersea contingent, headed by the Battersea Borough Prize Band. At 1.40 the Chief Marshal gave the word, and the procession got under way, the colour-bearer following the mounted police, the Amalgamated Musicians' Band coming next, succeeded by a glorious great banner in the Union colours, designed by Miss Sylvia Pankhurst. Chelsea W.S.P.U., the Nurses, the Homemakers, Writers, and other groups of women workers followed.

Among others in the procession were Mr. and Mrs. Felix Moscheles, Miss E. Palliser, Miss Mary Maude, Sir Alfred Turner, and Lady Lumsden.

Up to the time of starting the places allotted to "general supporters" were poorly filled, but directly the processionists had stepped off briskly to the music of the band the public began to fall in, masses of men and women walked on either side, and the procession soon grew to dimensions greater than had ever been expected. Along the King's-road and Sloane-street the footways were crowded to see it pass, and at the Park gates immense crowds awaited it and followed it in.

UNFURLING THE BANNERS.

A large audience gathered in the Queen's Hall on Wednesday last, 17th, to witness the dramatic ceremony of the unfurling of the great banners to be carried in the Sunday's procession. The Hall was draped with hundreds of standards, whilst the veiled banners, measuring ten feet by eight, were erected across the platform, making a screen behind the chairman's table.

The greatest enthusiasm was shown as one by one these splendid works were unveiled.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, who presided, said that they felt and knew that these banners were to see victory, but they must not forget that there was much to do, and much to suffer, before that day came.

The first banner unveiled was that of the Bradford Union, bearing the Bradford city arms and the motto: "Grant to womanhood the justice England should be proud to give."

This banner was made to the design of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, as also was the next banner, presented and unveiled by Miss Pauline Hull, which, in gold lettering on a green ground, bore the words: "Human Emancipation must precede Social Regeneration," this motto being surrounded by entwined wreaths of flowers and a deep border of violet.

The Misses Allen and Heckles presented a charming banner bearing symbolical fruit trees with fruit and leafage in gold on green ground. The lettering, also in gold, with initial letters white on violet, read: "Behold! Spring comes, though, we must pass who made the promise of its birth."

Mrs. Kerwood's present, to Miss Sylvia Pankhurst's design, is gold on green with a violet border. It shows a pelican feeding its young from its breast, and the words: "Great souls live, like fire-heated suns, to spend their strength."

On Miss Mordan unveiling her present, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence pointed out that the first letter of encouragement received by Annie Kenney when she came to London was from Miss Mordan, who invited Miss Kenney to come and see her, and then gave her the first subscription from a London supporter. Miss Mordan's banner, worked in gold on a green ground, has the motto: "Hope is Strong," whilst eagles bear standards with the words: "Awake!" and "Arise!"

The next unveiled was the banner given by the Misses Juliette and Alice Heale, bearing the words: "Equal Reward for Equal Merit," worked on a green ground.

Mrs. Chibnall's presentation, designed by Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, showed the rose, thistle, and shamrock, with the legend: "Rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God," in gold on a violet ground.

The City of London Union banner, unveiled on their behalf by Mrs. May and Miss Kerr, bore the quotation: "Thoughts have gone forth whose powers can sleep no more."

The Kensington Union banner, designed by Mr. Laurence Housman, and worked by the members of the Union, showed the symbolic figure of woman with broken fetters in her hand, and the words: "From Prison to Citizenship." The figure is in white on a purple ground, across which are trailing green leaves. This was unveiled by Mrs. Jason Kerr.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence then unveiled her own present, as to which the secret had been well kept until the eve of the unfurling.

In the centre of the banner is a portrait of Mrs. Pankhurst, flanked by the figures, "1903." Above this is the name of the Union, and beneath it the words: "Mrs. Pankhurst, Founder. Champion of Womanhood. Famed far for deeds of daring rectitude," these latter words being an adaptation from George Eliot's "Spanish Gypsy." The banner is worked on a purple ground, the letters in gold, and is bordered in white and dark green.

Among other banners was that of the Misses Una and Joan Dugdale, a golden sun on a white ground, with the word: "Justice," and one designed by Mr. Vigers, worked by Miss Vigers, and paid for by Mrs. Wintern, showing a white lioness tugging at a chain that fastens her to the tower of prejudice, which, however, already shows signs of falling.

Much amusement was caused by Mr. Herman Ross's clever design showing two burly policemen either side of Holloway Castle, from one of the barred windows of which a woman waves a flag bearing the famous war cry.

On the conclusion of the ceremony, some thirty more of the standards were given by members of the audience.

Mrs. Massy then addressed the meeting, and was followed by Miss Christabel Pankhurst, who said that pressure must be brought to bear on the Government, so that the Bill now before the House should pass this session, and they were all resolved, at whatever cost, that women should vote at the next General Election.

"RAID" BY WATER.

The House of Commons on Thursday last, 18th, received a surprise visit from members of the N.W.S.P.U. As it is so difficult to approach them by land, it was decided to make the attempt by water.

A few minutes before 4 o'clock M.P.'s and lady friends who were settling down to afternoon tea on the terrace were attracted by the sound of music from an approaching steamer. Presently its purpose became clear. The little steamer, with white painted funnel, was gay with bunting, and three conspicuous banners proclaimed its mission to all beholders. The mottoes inscribed upon them were:—

"Votes for Women."

"Hyde Park Demonstration, Sunday, June 21."

"Cabinet Ministers Specially Invited."

Several members at once rushed into the House to spread the news, and the Terrace rapidly filled, among those who witnessed this unique demonstration being several of the Ministers.

The steamer having come as near to the Terrace as possible, Mrs. Drummond began her address, delivered, as a morning paper says, "in a loud, clear, and pleasant voice." She formally invited all members of Parliament—Liberals, Conservatives, and Labour men, without any distinction—to take part in the Hyde Park Demonstration, especially inviting Cabinet Ministers.

Mr. Asquith had said that in certain circumstances he would give votes to all women. "We do not ask for that," said Mrs. Drummond, "we will be content with votes for women on the same terms as men."

Mrs. Drummond aroused roars of laughter by saying: "I am very glad you have got lady waiters; but are you not afraid that some of them might be Suffragettes?"

Finally came an appeal to Liberals to be true to their historic maxim, "No taxation without representation." "I am a Liberal," said Mrs. Drummond; "as good a Liberal as any of you, and better than most, for I have gone to gaol for my principles of Liberalism. How many of you have gone?"

Mr. Scantlebury, the Inspector of Police in charge of the House of Commons, was on the Terrace. Mrs. Drummond expressed a hope that the inspector would also be in Hyde Park, "for," she added, "we shall be so pleased to see him."

At the close of her remarks, Mrs. Drummond created much amusement by inquiring if any of the members she had been addressing desired to ask her any questions; if so, she would be pleased to answer them.

Meanwhile the presence of the demonstrators had been communicated to the Thames police, and a party of constables arrived in their launch, amidst laughter and cheers. One sarcastic M.P. shouted, "Get an ironclad."

Just as the laughter provoked by this sally had subsided a rowing boat manned by police also appeared, and the two craft remained near the Terrace.

The boat then headed for Chelsea, and departed amid hearty cheers from the members.

Inspector Scantlebury had meanwhile been keeping watch in the front of the House with a large force of police, as it was supposed that the approach by water was a feint to cover an intended attack from the land side.

The "Globe," after some humorous comments upon the invasion by water, adds:—

"But seriously, in connection with the Suffragette movement, it only shows what can be done with a Cause when those who advance it are in real earnest. It is, indeed, a thousand pities that the Unionist party has not something of the same spirit. No Cause has ever yet succeeded without conviction and energy to back it."

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Telegraphic Address: "SUFFRAGE, GLASGOW."

Owing to the fact that so many Scottish friends have gone up to London for the great Hyde Park Demonstration, all the interest this week is centred in London, and there is nothing very important to report about Scottish work. Full particulars of the great meeting are given elsewhere in VOTES FOR WOMEN. We had a very good Scottish contingent in the Victoria Embankment procession.

The office, 141, Bath-street, will be closed for July owing to the Glasgow holidays during that month.

Our Paper.

Our members are requested to note that VOTES FOR WOMEN can now be obtained at all John Menzies' station bookstalls throughout Scotland.

LOCAL NOTES.

Brighton and Hove N.W.S.P.U.—To impress the Hyde Park Demonstration on the Brightonians the members of the Union hired a large brake on Saturday, and decorated the front seat with the great banner carried on Sunday. One of our number had the idea of having a white sunshade with "Votes for Women" in black printed on it, and streamers with the Union colours flying from it. We started at 11.30 from the Pavilion, went twice along the front, and through the principal thoroughfares. The brake and driver's whip were decorated with the colours of the Union. We aroused a good deal of comment, not a little amazement, and, as the Irish say: "Got a few hats" and acknowledgments of approval. In the evening at seven we repeated the experiment.

T. G. MCKEOWN.

Brixton and Streatham W.S.P.U.—Miss Pankhurst was the chief speaker at a women's meeting held at Brixton Hall, on Tuesday, 16th inst. About 500 women were present. The gathering was entirely successful. Much enthusiasm was displayed, and Miss Pankhurst's points were applauded again and again. The other speakers were Miss New and Miss McArthur, the latter being in the chair. A resolution was passed demanding that the Government should grant facilities for the passing of Mr. Stanger's Bill. Copies of the resolution have been sent to the Premier and the local member (Mr. Seaverns, Liberal). An outdoor meeting at Streatham, on Thursday evening, was addressed by Miss Nellie Smith and Miss Fraser.

Manchester W.S.P.U.—During the last fortnight a great amount of hard work has been done by the Manchester Union. At the time of writing my railway tickets are again sold out. Our members have been helping Miss Gawthorpe to rouse Lancashire. Many girls who have hardly spoken in public before have addressed large audiences in such towns as Crewe, Bury, Rochdale, Liverpool, and sold tickets very successfully. Miss Capper, unaided, sold nearly two hundred tickets in Liverpool. Our special crusade ended on Saturday afternoon by a huge banner meeting in Stevenson-square. The interest and enthusiasm displayed by the Manchester people over the Hyde Park Demonstration were remarkable.

ANNOT E. WILLKIE.

Chelsea W.S.P.U.—Our success in Chelsea on Sunday was largely due to the twelve Suffrage speeches by Mrs. Drummond and others of our members, and the series of pictures given at the Chelsea Palace. And great credit is due to Miss S. Pankhurst for so cleverly arranging matters with the stage manager. It was a splendid advertisement for us. With this and an excellent meeting in the Wandsworth Town Hall and with our open-air meetings—three and sometimes four every evening—we did pretty well, our members working to the utmost in preparation for the great Sunday. We women of Chelsea felt very proud as the procession moved along Oakley-street with a sea of women and men supporters marching on either side of us, many of them coming into our ranks as we moved along. We were well repaid for all the hard work when we saw the result. F. E. HAIG (Hon. Sec.).

Hammersmith W.S.P.U.—From June 9 to 20 we held twelve dinner-hour meetings, in some cases two a day, and nineteen evening meetings. On Saturday we had a wagonette and drove round the "constituency," accompanied by our cycle brigade. We had seven halts, and at each place spoke for fifteen minutes to large and attentive audiences. Our newspaper has sold well, also the badges. Often in giving away handbills at the street corner women

have inquired where they could obtain "those pretty little badges!"

We have to thank the Misses Brackenbury, Macaulay, and Sharp, of the Kensington Union, for speaking so much for us. Others of the Hammersmith Union who have helped in speaking are Miss Wolff Van Soudon, Mrs. H. Rowe, and the Misses House and MacKay. Our office at Broadwal Hall was a great boon during the fortnight. We have to thank all those who came and helped in every way, and we feel that everyone in Hammersmith has now heard the Suffragettes. L. C. CULLEN (Assistant Hon. Sec.).

Aberdeen University Women and Mr. Asquith.

The Aberdeen University Women's Suffrage Association, which numbers men as well as women students among its members, met on June 19, Miss Morrison, vice-president, in the chair, to discuss what part it should take in the forthcoming Rectorial election. Miss Dunn, M.A., the secretary, moved that the association oppose Mr. Asquith, and Miss Cook, M.A., seconded. Both ladies made telling speeches, pointing out the moral effect of a combined opposition to Mr. Asquith on the woman suffrage question. Miss Richards, M.A., moved the amendment that the association qua association take no part in the election, but that the Liberal members support Mr. Asquith. Miss Coutts, M.A., seconded. On the vote being taken, the motion was carried by a large majority. Thereafter a fighting committee was elected. It is significant that this committee is almost entirely composed of prominent Liberals.

In the interests of order, the university authorities decided that the meeting should be held in the women's rooms, so the men members were unavoidably absent. They voted separately, and two-thirds declared in favour of the motion. As they are almost all Liberals this was a most gratifying result.

E. J. D. MORRISON.

(Vice-President) Mairchel College, Aberdeen.

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had carried out, and said: "Why do I mention these?" The same lady rose and said: "Why don't you mention votes for women?" At this there was a further scene, and the interrupter was ejected.

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS.

Up to July 10 (as far as at present arranged).

Date	Event	Time
June 23	London, Portman Rooms, "At Home"	8 p.m.
Mon. 29	Leicester, Market Place	4-6
Tues. 30	London, Portman Rooms, "At Home"	8 p.m.
	Caxton Hall, Women's Convention	3 p.m.
	Gathering Outside House of Commons	8 p.m.
July 1	Kensington, "At Home"	
Wed. 1	"The Committee" of Kensington W.S.P.U.	
Thur. 2	Caxton Hall, Women's Convention	3 p.m.
	Caxton Hall, Public Meeting	8 p.m.
Fri. 3	London, Princes' Gate, Drawing-room Meeting	
Mon. 4	London, Queen's Hall, "At Home"	3 p.m.
Wed. 5	Kensington, Parkside Gardens	3 p.m.
Thurs. 6	London, Portman Rooms, "At Home"	8 p.m.
Fri. 10	Kensington, "At Home"	4-6

IMPORTANT FUTURE DEMONSTRATIONS.

Nottingham	July 18	Birmingham	July 25
Manchester	July 19	Leeds	July 26

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THE PREMIER AT BIRMINGHAM.

The organisers of Mr. Asquith's recent meeting at Birmingham had taken the most elaborate precautions to safeguard him from the presence of anyone likely to make any interruption, yet the persistent war-cry of the militant women could not be silenced.

The right hon. gentleman was just saying: "The House of Lords rejected the Plural Voting Bill," when up sprang a woman in the dress circle, and cried: "Because you left out votes for women!" The usual scene followed, and the Premier had to sit down for several minutes.

Later he was enumerating the social reforms the Government

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